AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 1199 — WILLIAM GREEN, President — WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1934 — FRANK MORRISON, Secretary — VOL. 24, NO. 14

Where no counsel is the people fall; but in the multitude of counsellors there is safety.—Proverbs.

Editorials

A Sinister Injunction

Probably one of the most sinister injunctions ever granted in a labor dispute is the order issued by Judge Frank C. Collier of the Supreme Court of California in Los Angeles, restraining officials of the Central Labor Council and of Waiters' Local Union No. 17 from picketing the Brown Derby Cafe in the Hollywood district of Los Angeles.

The basis of the petition for the injunction is the allegation that it would be illegal under the labor section of the National Industrial Recovery Act and of the NRA code for the Restaurant Industry for the management of the cafe to enter into an agreement with the officials of the Waiters Union to employ exclusively members of that organization. This is the ordinary closed shop agreement, which is the underlying principle of the trade union movement.

It was the intention of the sponsors of Section 7-A of the Recovery Act, and of the Congress of the United States, which made it the law of the land, to remove by this section some of the barriers to effective trade union organization. But the main paragraph in the petition for the temporary injunction, granted by Judge Collier, states that if the management of the Brown Derby Cafe signed the proposed agreement with the Waiters Union "it would be contrary to the provisions" of both the National Industrial Recovery Act and the code for the Restaurant Industry and "would be in effect prohibiting an employe the free right to join or not to join a labor organization as such employe might see fit. It would be an agreement upon the part of the employer that would compel said employe to join the labor union."

If the temporary injunction granted by Judge Collier were an ordinary injunction banning certain forms of picketing, it would be just one more of the usual acts of an antilabor judiciary. It would temporarily handicap union work in a particular craft and constitute an annoyance in the day-to-day struggle for union wages and hours.

But the temporary restraining order goes much farther and sets up the monstrous claim that the closed union shop, which is an integral part of organized labor, violates Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Sustaining this claim would turn Section 7-A into a weapon to destroy the very institution it was intended to protect.

Because of this sinister purpose of the temporary injunction the Los Angeles Central Labor Council is using every effort to have it set aside. In this work the Council will have the united approval of the entire labor movement..

Criminal Slaughter of the Workers

The criminal slaughter and mutilation of working men and women in industry is a profound indictment of the reprehensible refusal of individual and corporation employers to install and apply the maximum of safety devices, methods and policies necessary to protect employes from death and injury.

The magnitude of the industrial accident crime committed against the workers by those who own and control industry is poignantly illustrated in the statistics published by the Division of Safety and Hygiene of the Industrial Commission of Ohio regarding the accident record in that State for 1933. During the year, 906 workers were killed, six were permanently and totally disabled, and 1,180 lost some member or members of their bodies.

Analyzing these gruesome figures, it is revealed that in 1933 Ohio workers engaged in the production of wealth for the owners of industry lost 112 eyes, 22 arms, 7 hands, 19 legs, 6 feet, 800 whole fingers, 501 parts of fingers, and 81 toes.

These statistics do not include railroad accidents. They are the bloodstained fatalities and mutilations gleaned from 130,816 injury and occupational disease claims filed with the Industrial Commission during the year.

T. P. Kearns, Superintendent of the Division of Safety and Hygiene, declares that many of these deaths and mutilations were caused by employers putting new men on unaccustomed jobs and re-employing idle workers who had lost much of their skill during long periods of unemployment forced on them when they were thrown into the jobless army numbering millions.

The shameless industrial accident record of Ohio employers is duplicated in every other State.

Practically all of these industrial murders and mutilations would be stopped if employers were compelled to apply well-known safety methods and policies. But the serious and thorough application of accident prevention systems would reduce net earnings and decrease profits. So employers rest content with paying modest sums for workmen's compensation insurance and continue the slaughter and mutilation, not of the stockholders and bondowners, but of the men and women who produce the wealth without which both stocks and bonds would not be worth the paper on which they are printed.

Boycott of Low-Wage Hand Laundries Urged by Cincinnati Drivers' Union

Cincinnati, Ohio.—A systematic boycott of wage chiseling hand laundries here which have been deprived of the Blue Eagle by the Government was urged as a necessary protection to laundry workers by officials of Local No. 18 of the Laundry Drivers' Union.

There are fifteen of these laundries in Cincinnati. According to union officials, they pay "wages as low as $6 a week, and work their employes as much as 74 hours a week."

Quoting President Roosevelt's statement in his inaugural address that "No business which depends for existence on paying less than a living wage to its workers has any right to continue in this country," officials of the Laundry Drivers' Union in urging a united boycott of the hand laundries by the workers said:

"Every patriotic American should support President Roosevelt by refusing to have any dealings with laundries who don't have the Blue Eagle. A concern that pays sweatshop wages should either be forced to comply with the law spirit of the NRA or discontinue business."

"Support President Roosevelt by sending your laundry to those firms who cooperate with the President. Avoid patronizing the chiseling sweatshops, which are doing their part to undermine the living standards of this community."

COORS BREWING CO. GOES UNION AFTER LONG FIGHT

Golden, Colo.—After eighteen years of militant opposition to union wages, hours and relations, the Coors Brewing Company here, when confronted with serious losses to business during the last few months, accepted the inevitable and reached an agreement with the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America recognizing the union.

When the Volstead Act was repealed the International Union solicited the labor organizations throughout the entire country, asking them to boycott the beer manufactured by this concern and to use their influence with distributors to discontinue handling it. The result of this campaign ended with the officials of the brewing company tossing the mark and signing the union agreement.

MINNESOTA UNIONS USE LABOR RADIO BROADCASTS

St. Paul, Minn.—A number of radio broadcasts over Station WCCO were sponsored by the Minnesota State Federation of Labor here. The broadcasts are given on Saturday evenings. George W. Lawson, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, opened the series with an address on Labor Under the NRA.

The second address was by T. E. Cunningham, vice president of the State Federation of Labor, who discussed "Company and Independent Unions."

The next two lectures covered unemployment insurance and the crisis in education from the standpoint of organized labor. On April 14 Mr. Lawson will talk on "The Shorter Work Week," and on April 21 he will discuss "The Function of a Labor Union." He announced that it was the plan to make the series highly educational and of interest to everyone devoted to the progress of national recovery.

UNION AGREEMENT SIGNED BY BIG FLORIDA BREWERY

Jacksonville, Fla.—Officials of the newly formed Local No. 171 of the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America won a distinct achievement when they persuaded William Ostner, president of the Jacksonville Brewing Company, to sign an agreement to pay union wages and establish union hours and regulations. The products of the brewery will be marketed under the union label and only members in good standing in the Brewery Workers Union will be employed.

In some instances it was stated that the rates of pay were raised from 35 per cent to 75 per cent. It is estimated that the increased wages will add about $25,000 to the pay roll of the plant, which operates with about 100 employes. It is said that Jacksonville has the distinction of marketing the first union-made beer manufactured in Florida.

Spies and Blacklists Used by Auto Manufacturers to Browbeat Workers

Detroit, Mich.—Espionage, spies, blacklists and detectives are among the methods used to intimidate and oppress the automobile workers by the lawless corporations which own and control the automobile industry, declared William Collins, national representative of the American Federation of Labor here, in a statement on the recent threatened strike situation.

Explaining the barriers which the automobile companies had placed in the way of organizing the automobile employes in Federal Labor Unions of the United Automobile Workers affiliated with the A. F. of L., Mr. Collins discussed three of the major complaints of the automobile workers, in addition to the refusal of the employers to recognize the right of collective bargaining and the continued imposition of the notorious company union on the employes.

They were, he said, the displacement of human labor by installation of semi-automatic machinery, the concentration of work over a period of eight months with four months of idle time for the worker, and the inauguration of what he termed an "espionage system" in connection with methods of mass production.

"For every automobile sold," he said, "10 per cent goes into the pay envelope of the worker and the other 90 per cent is divided between dividends, overhead, raw materials, advertising and other costs.

"Automobile manufacturers sell their cars the year round, but the production schedules for building cars generally is about eight months, which means that the worker in the industry must carry himself along for a period of four months.

"To enforce discipline," he charged, "the companies have introduced many forms of espionage, such as spies, blacklists and secret service operatives supplied through detective agencies."

Pacific Fruit Express Employes Vote For Carmen's Union by Big Majority

Tucson, Ariz.—As soon as the employes of the Pacific Fruit Express and the Southern Pacific Railroad system had an opportunity to express their views on the company unions, voted the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, they voted overwhelmingly in favor of the A. F. of L. union. The ballot for the entire system resulted in 1,313 votes for the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and 260 for the company union. The election was held to determine who would negotiate an agreement with the company. Although it was known that a large majority of the employes had joined the Carmen's Union, officials of the company seemed to be in doubt about the matter and decided to ascertain the sentiment of the employes.

The victory for the Carmen's Union culminates the fight which the Pacific Fruit Express started sometime ago to form a company union throughout the system. Employes in Tucson were coerced into joining the company union, but the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen sent right ahead organizing and secured more than a two-thirds majority of those employed here. The vote was taken at the following places: Tucson, Arizona; Napa and Pocatello, Idaho; Roseville, Los Angeles, and Colton, California.

Employers Violate Labor Code; Workers Must Enroll in Unions for Protection

St. Paul, Minn.—The right of working men and women to organize and operate trade unions, guaranteed by the labor section of the National Industrial Recovery Act, has been persistently violated by antiunion employers, declared George W. Lawson, secretary of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor in a radio broadcast here on "Labor and the NRA."

"I have had many employers say to me that of course employes have a right to organize," he said. "No one has ever denied them that right. But this is only a half-truth. Conceding the right of organization carries with it the breath saying to the worker that if you exercise this right you thereby forfeit your job, is not recognizing that right in the premises. And no one who is acquainted with industry as it exists today questions the fact that employers, large and small, have to all intents and purposes denied the right of organization to employes by making the job of the employe or recognizing the price of exercising that right."

To protect themselves from this wholesale violation of the labor section of the National Industrial Recovery Act, Mr. Lawson declared that it is absolutely necessary for workers to enroll in unions fide labor unions.

"If the unorganized workers expect to be protected under the recovery law they must under the codes for the rights to have been granted to them by the law and the codes," he said, " it is necessary for them to have some method of seeing to it that these rights are protected." He added, "that in cases of violation of the law or of the codes they could not expect any results from acting as individuals against employers who are compactly organized in trade associations and function not as individual employers but as organizations. The only effective method for the workers to follow, he insisted, is for them to become members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and present their demands through their organizations.

T. J. M'NAMARA, ASBESTOS WORKERS' SECRETARY, DIES

St. Louis, Mo.—Thomas J. McNamara, international secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers and editor of the Asbestos Worker, the official journal of the Association, died here on April 4.

In one of his last editorials he expressed regret at the continuing army of the jobless, and said:

"There are still far too many unemployed persons in the United States and there are still too many persons close to starvation. Economically the shift in distribution of buying power, which alone can revive business on any sound basis, has not yet taken place to any great degree."

WASH. BUILDING TRADES ADOPT THIRTY-HOUR WEEK

Seattle, Wash.—A rousing building trades conference here, consisting of 150 delegates from all parts of the State and a number from Portland, Oreg., assembled for the purpose of drafting uniform wages, hours and conditions for individual and collective crafts, declared in favor of the six-hour day and five-day week for all building trades workers and set a minimum scale of $1.50 per hour for mechanics and $1 per hour for laborers. The work day, the conference said, should be between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., with noon hour of one-half or one hour as desired.

The conference also adopted a number of rules relative to shifts and other work conditions and set up the Building Trades Section of the State Federation of Labor as the clearing house and governing body to give effect to the resolutions adopted.

UNION BASKET MAKERS STRIKE FOR HIGHER PAY

Burlington, Ia.—The employes of the Burlington Basket Company, who went on strike for living wages and against the company's practice of compelling them to accept post dated checks, voted to form a permanent organization and requested the officials of the Trade and Labor Assembly to wire for an A. F. of L. charter, which was promptly issued. About thirty employes joined the strikers' ranks after the union was organized.

It is stated that since the strike piece work has been abolished by the company and the hourly rate instituted in its place. This was said to be evidence that the militancy of the strikers was having its effect on the plant. Many of the business concerns here have pledged themselves to cooperate with the basket workers in their demand for better pay and working conditions.

LONG BEACH UNIONS ASK PICKETING LAW REPEAL

Long Beach, Calif.—James C. Coulter, chairman, and Carl Fletcher, secretary of the legislative committee of the Long Beach Central Labor Council, urged the City Council to repeal the antipicketing ordinance, which was passed in 1910.

They presented a letter to the city authorities from the legislative committee which declared that "in the opinion of organized labor such an ordinance is contrary to the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which guarantees workmen the right to organize and to join any other concerted activity for mutual aid and protection."

Mr. Coulter strengthened labor's demand by stating that the City Prosecutor's office was in favor of the repeal, the ordinance having lain dormant on the statute books for twenty-four years.

Emphasis was also laid on the fact that the High Court of California recently declared a similar ordinance invalid.

SHIRT MAKERS ON STRIKE FOR UNION RECOGNITION

Providence, R. I.—Over 100 working girls and women in the plant of Charles Greenburg, shirt manufacturers, here went on strike demanding union recognition and a voice in determining wages and shop conditions. The union, a branch of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, was but two weeks old, but intensive house-to-house evening visiting of organizers resulted in bringing all but three of the employes into the union when the strike call came.

The strike, union officials said, is part of a general organizing campaign of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Southern New England.

Picketing was begun as soon as the strike was declared. The company asked the authorities for police "protection," which brought out five police cars filled with uniformed officers, but the pickets kept right on pacing up and down before the factory entrance. Later union officials and the chief of police reached an agreement whereby four picket lines of six workers each would not be molested by the cops.

Iowa Supreme Court Upholds Mortgage Foreclosure Holiday

Des Moines, Iowa.—The Iowa Supreme Court, in a 5-to-4 decision, upheld the constitutionality of the Iowa mortgage foreclosure moratorium law on grounds that the State has the right to legislate for the welfare of its people during times of economic emergency.

HIGH LIVING COST CUTS LABOR'S BUYING POWER

Green Says Industrial Employment Increases, But Heavy Dismissals by Government Reduce Net Payroll Boost to Few Million Dollars.

Washington.—The failure of both the Government and the owners of private industry to put into effective policies and plans for the radical reduction of the number of unemployed and wage rates to bring about equity dictates increases in the buying power of employed workers was emphasized by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his current report on the unemployment situation and the actual wage condition of the workers who have jobs.

Pointing out that industrial employers hired only 250,000 unemployed workers during February while the Federal Government dismissed 920,000 from CWA projects, Mr. Green declared that although the gains in employment in the producers-goods industries indicate that accumulated buying power is increasing, the net gain in workers' income gains for February is not encouraging.

"Payrolls in industry as a whole," he said, "increased by approximately $100,000,000, but this gain was almost entirely offset by a decline of $80,000,000 in CWA payrolls during the month. The total gain in workers' buying power in dollars was only 1 per cent, and since cost of living increased 2 per cent during the month, workers' total effective buying power actually declined.

Cost of Living Jumps Up

"Workers' individual wage increases slightly due probably to an increase in full-time work, but here, too, the gain was offset by the rise in living costs; weekly income gained 2 per cent, living costs gained 2 per cent.

"According to our estimates, workers' total buying power in February was $2,520,000,000, of which $186,000,000 from Government work and $2,334,000,000 from industry. This compares with $2,495,000,000 in January and $2,355,000,000 in February last year. Those without work in industry numbered 11,374,000 in February as against 11,561,000 in January. 8,516,000 still had work in CWA, PWA and CCC, and 7,858,000 were entirely without jobs."

AFL CONDEMNS "RED" JOB INSURANCE BILL

Washington.—The American Federation of Labor is supporting the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill and no other unemployment insurance measure, it was announced at the A. F. of L. headquarters here.

It was pointed out that the Communist bill, known as H. R. 7598, is condemned by the Federation and is regarded by organized labor as a bona fide unemployment insurance legislation. It is not only impossible in its working, but it is unconstitutional. It provides that the funds to pay unemployment insurance shall be administered by a committee composed of the rank and file members of the workers' and farmers' organizations."

The Federation is visiting local unions throughout the country and urging them to approve H. R. 7598, with deceptive phrases designed to make it appear that the Communist bill is a genuine labor unemployment insurance measure. It is nothing of the sort. Members of Congress to which it has been submitted refuse to give it any consideration. The Labor Committee from the convention itself, to whom it was referred, ignored it completely.

Endorsed labor's bill, the Wagner-Lewis Bill, was referred to the Committee on Finance in the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means in the House of Representatives. In addition to the support of the American Federation of Labor it carries the full indorsement of President Roosevelt.

J. T. FOSTER, CANADIAN LABOR OFFICIAL, DIES

Montreal, Can.—J. T. Foster, president of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, died here after a long illness at the age of 60.

He was one of the vice presidents of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for a number of years prior to 1933, when ill health prevented him from further service in that capacity. The forty-ninth annual convention of the Congress, in session at Windsor, Ont., in September, 1933, unanimously adopted a message to Mr. Foster "expressing the sympathy of those present and their regret at his enforced absence from the convention for the first time in many years and conveying sincere wishes for his complete and speedy recovery."

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, requested A. Bastien, M. P., president in Montreal, to represent the Federation at the funeral. "Mr. Foster was a staunch trades unionist," Mr. Morrison said, "and the labor movement has lost an able and efficient officer."

ALL COLORADO BREWERIES HAVE UNION AGREEMENTS

Trinidad, Colo.—The Schneider Brewing Company here signed a closed shop agreement with Brewery Workers' Local Union No. 372 providing for a substantial increase in wages for one year from May 1.

Michael Livoda, secretary of the Trinidad Central Labor Union and vice president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, declared that with this closed shop agreement every brewery in Colorado is a union establishment.

United Union Front Necessary To Protect Labor Under Codes

The imperative necessity of the workers organizing in local unions of the national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, or in federal labor or local trade unions directly affiliated with the Federation, in order adequately to press their claims before the code authorities established by the National Industrial Recovery Act is conclusively shown by data in the offices of the A. F. of L. in Washington.

The Recovery Act is based on nation-wide organization of the employers, who are cited in the act as those who shall prepare the codes and submit them to the Recovery Administration for public hearings.

Collective Procedure Necessary

It is obvious that an isolated group of unaffiliated workers is in a relatively weak position when confronted at the NRA hearings by a strong group of employers who have cemented their interests in a nation-wide trade association.

It is equally obvious that separate unions wrapped up in the environment of their individual interests are often likely to present discordant demands, which likewise have a weakening effect.

In the hearings in the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor the Executive Council of the Federation pointed out the desirability of unified labor demands in code procedure. The Council said:

"For individual unions there are the same limitations in the situation as for individual workers. No union can establish a policy or agree to a standard which will not directly affect opportunities for the workers in that industry as well as all other industries. It is indispensable, therefore, that for the submission of proposals to the Administration there should be conference and agreement between the representatives of all the producing groups within the industry and greater care had to undermine the standards of other industries.

Labor Changes Construction Code

"In the field of code activity, there is the need and there is the opportunity for integration of efforts and plans to advance and protect the interests of all workers within the scope covered by the code."

An example of the value of having a clearing house designed to iron out interunion difficulties and present a united front in labor's demand for adequate protection in codes was well illustrated by the procedure in connection with the code for the gigantic construction industry.

The various building industry unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department of that organization held many conferences prior to the hearings on the code, as well as later conferences with General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, and President Roosevelt.

The result was that the monstrous antilabor code which the Construction League of America tried to jam through the NRA in its present statute law was modified by so many amendments to protect the building workers that the Construction League propagandists hardly recognized it as their proposition when it was finally signed by the President.

Automobile Manufacturers Refuse to Obey National Recovery Law, Weideman Says

Washington.—A merited indictment of the seditious actions of the officials who control the big automobile manufacturing corporations for their wanton and malicious violation of the labor section of the National Industrial Recovery Act was made by Congressman Carl M. Weideman of Detroit during a debate in the House of Representatives on the recent threatened strike of the automobile workers to compel the subjection to the Recovery Act and conduct themselves in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

"If there is any labor disorder in Detroit," Congressman Weideman said, "the responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the manufacturers of the city of Detroit.

"We have passed a law here giving labor the right to organize.

"We have talked with representatives of Detroit concerns, and they have told me that they will not obey the mandate of Congress.

"I, for one, am going to uphold the sanctity of the laws of the Congress of the United States and the will of the President.

"Congress gave to big business the right to combine to fix prices; they suspended the antitrust laws.

"In the same law it gave workers the right to be organized and to be affiliated with a union of their own choice, as well as the right to bargaining, and freedom from control of a company union.

"That is the law to be enforced equally on both sides.

"As far as I am concerned, there will be only one code and interpretation of laws.

"The laws of this country should apply with equal fairness to both the manufacturer and to the worker.

"I sincerely hope that the law will be followed at this time and that there will be no strike.

"Humanitarianism demands the equal protection of the laws to all classes of citizens, without the interference of any influence whatsoever."

Injunction Does Not Stop Toledo Picture Operators from Picketing

Toledo, Ohio—The notorious injunction issued to assist employers in labor controversies cropped out here when Judge Stahl issued an order banning the pickets of Motion Picture Operators' Union from passing out cards in front of the Rijou Theatre stating that the concern was unfair to union labor.

Although the union regarded this judicial order as utterly unwarranted and an invasion of its right to inform possible patrons of the theatre as to the fair labor conditions applied by the management, its members abided by the edict of the court so far as the distribution of cards was concerned, but continued to picket the unfair picture house. Attorneys for the union made an application for a new trial to vacate the injunction.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the management of the unfair Hawley Theatre, operating under a receiver, evidently pretty tired of seeing receipts dwindle away because of the refusal of working men and women to patronize a house of unfair to labor, let the information trickle out that he had placed a union operator on the job.

TUCSON UNIONS HAVE NINE FIRMS ON "UNFAIR" LIST

Ben Goldsmith Co. Aids in Boycott of Nonunion Beer

Tucson, Ariz.—The Tucson Central Labor Council added the Blue Moon Dance Hall to its list of unfair concerns, which now includes the following: French Cafe, Minerva Cafe, Montgomery Ward & Co., Miller's Cafeteria, Rialto Cafeteria, Crescent Cigar Store, Blue Eagle Dance Hall, Rio Rita Gardens, Blue Moon Dance Hall.

The Blue Moon Dance Hall was placed on the unfair list because it refused to employ members of the Tucson Local of the American Federation of Musicians, bringing union wages, hours, and working conditions.

A striking illustration of what organized labor can do to bring about union conditions is illustrated by the action of the Ben Goldsmith Company here, a distributor of beer products. With the repeal of the Volstead Act the Brewery Workers International Union revitalized its campaign against the Coors Brewing Company of Golden, Colorado, an old sinner against union hours and wages. When the Coors Company was placed on the unfair list by the Tucson Central Trades Council, Mr. Goldsmith was requested to use his influence with the company to induce unionize its plant. He failed in this and then discontinued selling the company's beer. As a result of this boycott, coupled with the action of the organized labor movement generally, the Coors Brewing Company came into the union fold with union hours and wages for its employes, Tucson workers are now congratulating the officials of the Ben Goldsmith Company for their fine cooperation.

GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE; UNION RECOGNITION ASKED

Fall River, Mass.—Protesting against the long hours and low wages paid them the employes of the Little Dorothy Dress Co. here unanimously voted to strike at a meeting called by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

It is claimed that the Little Dorothy Dress Co. is one of the oldest sweatshops in Fall River and that the concern has been violating the NRA code by paying much less than the minimum of 32½ cents an hour. When the firm refused to recognize the union the strike was declared. Out of seventy employes sixty-two reported for picket duty and set action.

William Ross, organizer of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, in charge of the strike said that the union was only recently organized and is part of the drive to unionize all the workers in ladies' garment shops here, numbering about 1,800. The factories, he said, are practically all sweatshops, manufacturing dresses, underwear and other garments.

HOWARD BECOMES LABOR ADVISORY BOARD MEMBER

Typographical Union President Says Workers Should Support Roosevelt's Recovery Program and Back Up NRA.

Miami, Fla.—George P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, enjoying a short vacation in Miami Beach, was notified by General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, that he had been appointed a member of the NRA Labor Advisory Board at Washington. Mr. Howard's appointment was recommended by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

In addressing a special meeting of Miami Typographical Union, Mr. Howard admitted there are many things in the codes of fair competition established under the National Industrial Recovery Act that are not satisfactory to labor, but said it is best for workers, men and women to cooperate with the Government because it offers the first constructive program that leans toward the things for which the organized workers have been fighting for half a century.

In regard to the codes pertaining to the printing industry he pointed out that they are to be reopened within the next ninety days, which will give labor an opportunity to make the correction of some faults to which the workers object.

Mr. Howard concluded his talk with the statement that the best way for labor to obtain what it wants is to cooperate with the Government and work with it toward the achievement of labor's desires. He said he believed that through such a plan of action constructive ideas and program will lead to better conditions for all.